-President McCosh, of Princ ge, is said to be a greater philoso-than a disciplinarian. The boys "lots of fun" in his lecture-room.

The Government of India causes a sanitary primer to be used in the schools. One hundred thousand copies of the publication have been circulated in fourpublication have been circulated and different vernaculars.

—There are now 156 Roman Catholic churches, with 270 priests, within the diocese of Boston, where seventeen years ago there were but ninety-nine churches, with ninety-three clergymen.

—When a California school-ma'am can seize a three-year old steer by the horns and wrench his neck six inches out of true, what earthly show would a boy fourteen years old stand of cleaning out the education foundry—Detroit Free Press.

Press.

The Churchman sees "one of the strangest marvels of the present time" in the fact that, while the world professes to pay little or no attention to the prophecies of Scripture, it listens with curiosity, if not confidence, to the boastful guesses of Wiggins, one of the least of the "scientific" prophets.

Edward Attinched

-Edward Atkinson, of Boston, suggests a remedy for school-house dangers. His plan provides for a continuous balcony connecting all the windows at each floor of every school-house, not even excepting the first floor above the level of the street, such balconies to be connected with authors a verocal-pairs by ed with another at several points by easy flights of steps, fitted with woo len treads.

Ingais of steps, filled with woo len treads.

—Churches finding a difficulty in choosing a minister can perhaps get a hint from the way which the congregation of a Mennonite charch at Weaverville, Pa., selected when their pulpit was to be filled. The names of the candidates were announced, and as many books as there were candidates were placed in a row. One of these books contained a slip of paper, and the candidate who threw it was the selected preacher.—

drew it was the selected preacher.—

Philodelphia Press.

—A singular affair occurred in New Haven on a recent Sunday evening. At the closing service of the mission in St. Patrick's Church one of the mission lathers asked all the men in the church, and there were about 1,600 of them, to repeat after him a pledge promising not to go into a saloon from twelve o'clock Saturday night for one year. There were not half a dozen men in the church but who raised up their right hand and repeated the words after the priest.—N. Y. Ezaminer.

peated the words after the priest.—A.

Y. Examiner,

—The results of the meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in Birmingham, England, were told in a recent address by the well-known Rev. R. W. Dale, of that city. He said that for more than a furthing to a warr arming in the Daie, of that city. He said that for more than a fortnight on every evening in the week except Saturday, there had been from 9,000 to 11,000 people in Bingley Hall. The afternoon meetings num-bered from 3,000 to 5,000 persons. He re-garded the attendance at these meetings as evidence that the people were greatly interested in religious matters.

#### PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

If you want to economize don't do any writing of letters until the 1st of October. Then you can save a cent apiece on them.

The Superintendent of the mini didn't want to put the word "cents" or the new five-cent coin. But it was certainly non-cents without it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—A magazine writer who has the leisure should evolve a good plan to stor defalcations in this country. Newspaper men are too busy reporting them to work out such a scheme. — Boston Globe.

-A Chicago man has invented cast aron tableware that looks just like por-celain, and is in ecstacies when he sees r servant girl drop half a dozen cups and shright with horror at observing their failure to break.—Chicago Tribnac.

The Florida Legislature has passed a bill conferring police powers on train conductors. As we understand it they already possess such powers. It is the duty of a train conductor to convey people to the station.—Rochester (N.Y.) Express.

-" Ten times one dollar," said the schoolmaster: "Now, go on sir; ten dollars make one -what?" "They make one mighty glad these times," replied the boy, and the teacher, who hadn't t his last month's salary vet, conclu ded the boy was right. - Norristown Her

-A lady with a fatal squint came one to a fashionable artist for her portrait. He looked at her and she looked at him, and both were embarrassed. He spoke tirst. "Wouldn't your ladyship permit me," he said, "to take the portrait in profile? There is a certain shynes: about one of your ladyship's eyes which is as difficult in art as it is fascinating in nature."-N. Y. Herald.

—A seissors grinder was ringing his bell "to grind" on Brush Street, when a young man called to him and asked: "Say, can you sharpen avanthing "Say, can you sharpen everything?
"Yes, eaferytings." "Can you sharpen
my wits?" "Your vits? Vhell. I guess
you half to go und get a new handle und
back spring put in first. I must haf
sometings to hang on py."—Detroit Free
Press.

-Why he made the mistake: -Why he made the mistake: He came home late the other night and his wife woke up and found him with a burning match trying to light the cold water tap over the marble basin in his dressing-room. "James," she said. "that is not the gas-burner." "I know it now, my love," he replied, unsteadily; "fact is, I been overworked and that's the reason I made the mistake." "Yes, you look as if you'd been lifting a good deal," she quietly answered, as she returned to her relieve. deal," she quietly answered, as she re-turned to her pillow.—Chicago Herald.

## Ought to Know.

A laboring man sauntered into a Woodward Avenue grocery yesterday, and, after looking around a little, he asked the prices of sugar, and butter, and tea and other goods, but without leaving any order. As he was looking at some applies in the back end of the store, a boy about twelve years old out-side beckoned to the clerk to come out. "What do you want of me?" was th

query.
"Is there a man in there with an old black overcost and a gray hat on?"
"Yes."
"Yes."
"Yes."

"Does he want to buy anything?"

"I think he does."
"You'd better go slow on him—he sin't reliable," continued the lad.
"How do you know?"
"How do I know? Why, he's my father, he is, and what I'm giving ye comes straight from a boy who's known him for over a dozen years."

The man was told that goods were sold for snot cash, and when he got out sold for spot cash, and when he got out the boy had made good his escape.— Detroit Free Press. Wonderful Achievement in Telegraphy.

Wenderful Achlerement in Telegraphy.

Up in a small, triangular-shaped room over a cheeriess-looking warehouse at No. 9 Merwin Street, a crowd of people have watched during the past week the operations of a couple as queer looking inventions as ever graced the interior of a patent attorney's office. What they were for no one could guess. Cylindrical in form and with a polished crank at the end, the machines might have been mistaken for peanut roasters, or some other trifling invention, but for their manipulators. Men of genius, like Mr. C. F. Stumm and his associates are not likely to spend days and nights at the handle of such ordinary contrivances.

to spend days and nights at the handle of such ordinary contrivances.

On closer inspection a couple of bright copper wires were seen running from the apparatus, and passing through the outer wall were fastened to the top of s line of prodigiously high poles, stretching away toward Brooklyn. The importance of the little room and its tiny machine becomes now significant. It is the Cleveland test office of the American Postal Telegraph Company.

The electricians who were gathered together there through the week were

The electricians who were gathered together there through the week were engaged in testing the new line that threatens to completely revolutionize modern systems of electrical communication. Commodore Garretson, the famous railroader, of New York, was among the interesting spectators in the Cleveland office, and Governor Charles Foster, of Ohio, watched the developments at the New York end. The results, on the whole, were wonderful. Great things had been anticipated, but the developments exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

Modern electrical manipulators stood awed when the Cleveland operator

anodern electrical manipulators stood awed when the Cleveland operator stepped calmly up to the little instrument and transmitted a message of over 1,50¢ words to New York City and received his O. K. from the operator there, the whole operation taking less than one minute. But one wire, a set of instru-ments at either end, and the sending and ments at either end, and the sending and receiving operator were required to perform the business. Little wonder that operators who have hitherto considered the transmission of a message of the above length, occupation for at least half an hour, marveled at witnessing the business performed in less than one minute of time. Messages of 600 or 800 words were telegraphed in from thirty to forty-five seconds, and several shorter messages in a correspondingly brief space of time. As the preparations were made for the final experiment an annoying breakage occurred that necessitated a postponement. The preliminary trials, however, had indicated the wonderful powers of the machine, and would seem nowever, had indicated the wonderful powers of the machine, and would seem to establish beyond the possibility of a doubt its complete success for the busi-ness of postal telegraphy. What is claimed for it and what is proposed to be accomplished by it have already been outlined in the Herald. The Cleveland business man's latter is dreamed into the outlined in the Herald. The Cleveland business man's letter is dropped into the company's box, a number of which will be distributed about the city. The letter will be hurried to the office, and in a minute or two its duplicate will be delivered in New York. Brevity will not of necessity be studied. A letter dropped into the box during the evening will be delivered, like mail, early the next morning, excepting that it will be received nearly twenty-four hours sooner. The experiments just made were of the utmost importance, as testing the

the utmost importance, as testing the merits of the only line of the kind in America. Its success, as indicated by the experiments made in the Cleveland office, means a complete revision in the modern methods of telegraphy. The wire over which this lightning

The wire over which this lightning message was transmitted is of copper and a No. 6 gauge. It is the only copper wire of that size and length in the world, and its power is wonderful. The experiments were conducted between Cleveland and New York, with but six common battery cells attached. The importance of this is better comprehended when it is known than an ordinary iron with like these in ordinary iron wire like these in ordinary. nary iron wire, like those in ordinary use, require two hundred and fifty cells for the same distance, or over forty times as many. The wire was of course grounded at this place. During the experiments it was also grounded at Olean. New York. Messages were sent from that place to New York City without a single battery attached. The earth currents that sweep from the east to the west performed the necessary functions. This could have been accomplished only over a copper wire. The company have their own wire manufactory, and the achievements resulting from the experiments exceeded the prophesies of the inventors. The wire runs from New York City along the New York, Lake Erie & Western road to Salamanes; from Salamanes same distance, or over forty times as

ern road to Salamanea: from Salamanea along the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road to Newburgh. A little west of here the line loops down to Cleveland. The main line runs along to the Cleve-land, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianap olis road and runs along that to Green wich, at the Baltimore & Ohio road's crossing. It follows along that road to Defiance and then runs diagonally across the country to the Lake Shore road and keeps close beside that road into Chi-cago. The latter city will be reached in a day or two, the wire being already several miles west of La Porte.

The experiments made by the project ors and managers in this city and in New York have filled them with the highes anticipations of its success. Two sys tems are used -one the Gray system an the other the Legrad. One is capable of holding six hundred words and the other eight hundred. The transmission is almost instantaneous. After the experiments above described had been cominneats above described had been com-pleted a telephone was attached to each end of the wire, and although the tones were a little indistinct, the conversation could be plainly heard.—Cleveland Her

One man and one gentleman-that -one man and one gentieman—tha'
is, one common plain man and one college-bred gentleman—have started ir
Syracuse a correspondence bureau, and
for pecuniary considerations answer all
questions on etiquette, love, health and
science. Questions of love they answer
according to the best of their judgments.
The most important intervention. The most important interrogation yet put to them is: "Is it right to use the buttend of the cue in bursting the triangle in a game of pool?" At this rat the bureau ought soon to be able to tell the whereabouts of Charley Ross, Wiggins' storm and a few other such things.

—Byracuse (N. Y.) Journal.

This is the way a German paper translates an American paragraph: "An American publisher seeks on the way of advertisement an assistant under following conditions: He must young and muscular be and himself not fear knife stabs to deal out or receive. He must at his own expense a horse, a revolver and a bowie knife procure."

—A Yonkers (N. Y.) colored man known as Louis the grave digger, who says he is 112 years old, was married recently to a mulatto girl aged twenty-three. Louis, by his seventy years work as a grave-digger, has accumulated conas a grave-digger, has accumulated con-siderable property, which he transferred to his wife on their wedding day.

A Kentucky Treasure

The Central University at Richmond, ky., is congratulating herself on the acquisition of a very valuable bibliographical treasure—a copy of the 1490 edition of Anselm's works, and "containing copious extracts from the former letters of Paracelsus, giving the personal description of the Virgin Mary and her son, Jesus Christ," as the Louisville Courier-Journal puts it. The book was the property of the late Dr. R. W. Landis. of Danville, Ky., and the manner in which it came into his possession is another of the romances of bibliomania. In October, 1839, he was rummaging over the old stock of a second-hand dealer in Seventh Street, near Market, Philadelphia, and in turning over a particularly yellow and musty lot he came to this. "I could almost hear my heart beat," he wrote, "so excited I was by the discovery, and it was with difficulty that I could control myself to ask the bookseller to let me carry it home with me and bring the money back for it. I never rested until the precious volume was safely locked in my room and the small sum was paid."

Dr. Landis subsequently made his "find" known, and there was for a time considerable controversy about its genuineness. The copy bore no date, but was evidently published before 1494, for in that year Anselm was canonized, and on the title-page he is not spoken of as a saint. The British Museum made a standing offer of \$5,000 for it, but the owner held it to 8e worth much more, and in his will he left it to the University, which is a Presbyterian institution, organized within the past ten years. It is a small folio of about three hundred pages, but with the flamboyant tracery still perfectly defined. Its medieval Latin abounts in abbreviations, and it is sridently almost a literal transcript of an original manuscript. It appears to

Latin abounds in abbreviations, and it is avidently almost a literal transcript of an original manuscript. It appears to have belonged to some German monastery, but it gives no clue liself as to the adventures it must have had before it inrued up in the Philadelphia second-hand store.

hand store.

A Courier-Journal reporter who was sent to interview it appears to have had enough knowledge of Latin and block letter and all that to make a summary of what Paracelsus' letter has to say about the history and appearance of the Virgin Mary. This information is thus imparted to the readers of the papers as the result. Mary. This information is thus imparted to the readers of the paper as the result of the reporter's two hours' labors at deciphering the unfamiliar type: "Mary, the mother of God, learned Hebrew while her father, Joachim, was still living. She was docile, fond of learning and persevering about Holy Scripture. The work of her hands was wool, linen and silk. There was a distinct place in and silk. There was a distinct place in the house of the Lord, in His temple, next the altars. There holy virgins used to stand, and when the divine offices were discharged they all would go home. Mary alone would persevere, and guard the altars and the temple, ministering to the priests. Her manner was moderate the priests. Her manner was moderate in speech, of prompt obedience, without audacity, without laughter, without flurry, without anger. She saluted kindly. Men wondered at her eldquence. She had dark eyes, a right aspect, black eyebrows, a moderate nose. Her face, hands and fingers were long, her stature middling. She was constant in prayer She gave herself to reading, to fasting, to manual labors and to every good and virtuous occupation. When she was taken up into Heaven she was seventy-two years old, by the following occupation: Seven years she was educated with her parents, and seven years and a half she ministered in the temple of the Lord; she was in the house of Joseph six months. In her fourteenth year the joy of all ages was announced to her; in her fifteenth year she brought forth Christand lived with him theirst-three years and sid lived with him theirst-three years. fifteenth year she brought forth Christ and lived with him thirty-three years us a parent. After the Lord's ascension she was in the home of John the Evan-

gelist just twenty-four years." Her son is described as of medium size and comely in his personal appearance. He had a venerable countenance, which the beholders could both love and fear. He had hair of the color of an unripe filbert and even lying almost to his ears, but from his ears writing only. Here filbert and even lying almost to his ears, but from his ears, waving curly, a little darker and more glossy floating on his shoulders. His hair was parted in the middle, according to the enstom of the Nazarenes; his forehead smooth and most serene, with a face without a wrinkle or spot, of a moderate and beautiful ruddiness. His nose and his mouth were faultless. He had a copious and youthful beard, parted in the middle. He had an aspect simple and mature. His eyes were bluish-gray, lively and bright. In rebuke, he was terrible; in mition, gentle and lovely; cheerful, though maintaining his gravity. He was never seen to laugh, but often to

It is a pity that so great a treasure should be buried in so out-of-the-way cor.er of the world as Richmond, Ky. The authorities of the College, which now owns it place its money value at \$25,000, but they would perhaps take a trifle less.—N. Y. Graphic.

## How Mark Twain Was Sold.

We. Mark Twain, Joe Goodman, Dan We, Mark Twain, Joe Goodman, Dan De Quille, Frank Mayo, Louis Aldrich, Dennis McCarthy, your narrator, and other choice spirits, writes Charles R. Pope, organized, while at Virginia City, a club 'appropriately named the "Visigoths." Mark Twain was then laying the foundation of his wondrous fame by tilling the columns of the Virginia City Enterprise with the toughest though richest kind of humor. It often took the form of the most metrilies, practical form of the most merciless practical jokes. None of us escaped his keen tongue or trenchant pen. So, when one day Mark announced his intention of leaving us to seek his fortune in a larger field, the "boys" resolved to give him a good send-off.

Mark was mysteriously informed that Mark was mysteriously informed that the "Visigoths" were going to do something handsome. Twain, not to be outdone, bought a box of champague and prepared himself with a most pathetic speech. We got ourselves ready for the presentation by buying an elegant morocco case, properly inscribed, and then quietly and insidiously placed in it a nice clay pipe costing just lifty cents. The case was locked and we threw away the key.

the key.

I happened to be the Viking for that week, and it devolved on me to make the presentation speech. It was done in the most dignified and solemn manner. Mark's many noble qualities were enlarged upon. His brilliant genius, his bright future, how sorrowfully we parted with the merry, genial spirit who was wont to set "the table in a roar." Then the merrschaum was handed over to

him.

His response was so eloquent and pa-His response was so eloquent and pathetic that it moved him to tears, and us, too—but no matter. The champagne flowed freely and the fun was fast and furious. But the great humofist and champion seller did not become aware of his treasures till he got home and had procured the services of a locksmith. They say the air was filled with sulphurous gases when Mark realized the sell. He did not speak to us for a week. The Weak and the Wicked

Out of a total population of about fifty sillions there were in 1880 a little over millions there were in 1880 a little over a quarter of a million of people insane, idiotic, blind and deaf and dumb in the United States. In every million of pop-ulation there were 1,834 victims of in-sanity, 1,533 idiots, 976 blind and 675 deaf and dumb.

Apparently there was a large increase in the proportion or these defective people as compared with 1870, 1860 and 1850. But the proportional increase seems to have been due chiefly or altogether to more thoroughness in gathering the statistics concerning them. An exact and trustworthy census, of the increase expecially, it is almost impossible. exact and trustworthy census, of the in-sane especially, it is almost impossible to get. In the first place, what is the di-viding line between sanity and insunity? We have seen how, in a recent case, a jury decided that a man was sane who was pretty generally pronounced a lu-natic by the professional experts in men-tal disease. Whether Guiteau was a responsible agent has hardly yet been decided, though the brain of the assassin has been dissected. And, sane or insane, he went abroad among men during life, and doubtless was about as well balanced mentally as thousands of men and wommentally as thousands of men and wom-en who are on the streets to-day. Very many drunkards are the victims of as genuine and as dangerous a mania as that which affects a large part of the population of our insane asylums, and the number of people who are subject to insane impulses, or who are what is called half-cracked, is multitudinous.

Besides, families are slow to acknowl edge insanity among their members, pro-vided it is not of a sort to compel sectu-sion in an asylum. But, to cover such cases so far as possible, the Census Bureau sent out blank forms of return to 100,000 physicians in the Union, fourfifths of whom responded with the de-sired information, and by the lists they sent the regular returns of the enumera-tors were corrected. Under such circumstances, of course the total number cumstances, of course the total number obtained was pretty sure to be much larger, proportionately, than it was in previous censuses, when equally thorough methods of obtaining returns were not adopted. But even then we cannot take the figures with entire confidence. The result is an approximation only. At least we do not only form the census for least, we do not get from the census for 1880 sufficient data to enable us to answer the question whether insanity is on the increase—that is, whether the ratio of new cases to the total population is grow-

ing larger.
It seems fair to conclude, however, It seems fair to conclude, nowever, that there is no decline in the proportion of insanity. The number of the insane manifestly grows at least with the in-crease of population. More than that cannot be deduced from the census table.

Out of a total of 91,997 insane returned in 1880, 44,408 were males and 47,589 females; 65,651 were natives and 26,346 were foreign; 85,840 were white and 6,157 colored. We see, therefore, and 6,157 colored. We see, therefore, that insanity attacks women oftener than men. Of idiots, however, the total of 76,895 was made up of 45,309 males and 31,586 females. The negro population, too, is much more liable to idiocy than insanity, the number of colored idiots' being 9,579 to 6,157 lunatics. The forcing montation, however, contributed being 9,579 to 6,157 lunatics. The for eign population, however, contributed only 4,007 to the idiots, while its insane numbered 26,346. The tendency to insanity among the foreigners is very striking, they furnishing considerably more than one-quarter of the whole number of insane, while there were only about one-seventh as many of them in the Union as natives. It is suggestive to observe also that there is the same increased tendency to insanity, but in a less marked degree, in natives who remove from one part of the Union te another, especially from the Atlantic the Pacific coast. The immigrant is subjected to an unwonted strain, and the jected to an unwonted strain, and the law of the survival of the fittest works law of the survival of the fittest works with especial rapidity in his case. Life in the old grooves he might sustain without mental damage, but in new paths he loses his wits. It is the strong birds which stand the migratory flight; the weak ones drop by the way.

Of the blind there were more males than females, the total number having here 48,228 made up of 26,748 males.

been 48,928, made up of 25,748 males 22,180 females. The same was the case with respect to the deaf and dumb. Out of a 94al of 33,878, there were 18,567

and 15,311 females.

The total number of paupers enumerated in almshouses was 67,067, besides ated in almshouses was 67,067, besides whom there was a great body of outdoor paupers, of whom the statistics are manifestly so incomplete that they are of no account whatever. The total, according to the census, was 21,598; but how worthless these figures are is shown by the return from Boston of only thirtees outdoor returners for the whole city.

outdoor paupers for the whole city.

The number of prisoners in confinement in the United States was 59,255, against 40,942 lunaties confined in asy lums. In the number of prisoners, how ever, were certain persons charged with offenses and awaiting in county jails their trial; and there were some insane. Prisoners held for debt, however, were not included, nor were witnesses locked up to secure their testimony. Of imprisoned debtors the total was fortyeight, and of imprisoned witnesses 107. It is creditable to our civilization that these figures are so small; but that there are any such prisoners is a blot on our

total number of felons at hard labor in prisons and penitentiaries was 30,623, and 4,883 convicts were at work outside of prison walls, under lessees ounder county officials. About 43,000 of the county of the co the prisoners did some work, and 16,000 were maintained in idleness: 54,186 were males and 5,069 females, 46,338 nativ and 12,917 foreign, 42,294 white an 15,961 colored. Among the colored were included 531 Chinamen, one Japanese and 161 Indians .- N. Y. Sun.

The curious Stebbins, who has "Marching Through Georgia" and "Good-by, My Lover, Good-by," sung by request at his grave, was once appointed Consul to the Philippine Islands. He was informed, however, that it was very hot there and there were numerous and severe earthquakes to give him the "shakes." He "wired" at once to Washington: "I like hot climate and don't care for earthquakes." He had don't care for earthquakes." He had hardly set foot on the islands when there was an earthquake which nearly threw him back into the hold of the steamer He didn't go ashore again, but returned home on the same steamer.—N. Y. Herald.

—A new anonymous prophet has arisen, and lifting the curtain which hides the next decade, he pictures the "Battle of Möy," and tells in a realistic manner how Ireland gained her income. pendence. "No more landlords, no more agents, with their blighting and withering train of tithes, distrains and evictions, no more poor laws." Such is to be the fruit of a great battle which is to take place in 1894. The prophecy has been published by an Eastern house and is rapidly acquiring notoriety and popularity. —N. F. Times.

-There are 40,000 opium eaters in the

Wonderful Mesmeric Powers.

The Chicago Heraid of a recent date is responsible for the following: A wonderful exhibition of meamerism, of at least what passed for that, took place yesterday afternoon at General Sheridan's headquarters. A number of officers. at teast what passed for that, took place yesterday afternoon at General Sheridan's headquarters. A number of officers, a Heraid reporter and several friends were present, and they were all astounded at what they saw. A young man, apparently twenty-five years of age, who had nothing in particular to distinguish him from any other human hiped of that age, was the mesmerist. He rejoiced in the name of Johnson, and was very weak about the eyes. Two other gentlemen assisted him in the manifestations. Several medical men were on hand, and the room was comfortably filled when he began operations. His first attempt was in the form of a speech, in which he declared he could mesmerize himself. He said that anyone cuid cut his flesh, stick needles in him, or sew him up, and he would not feel it in the slightest degree. He claimed to be the only man living who could do this.

He then stood out in the center of the room and commenced rabbing his eyes. In a few minutes he fell limp, with closed eyes, into his assistant's arms. He was then laid out on the floor and his He was then laid out on the floor and his arms rubbed violently into a state of rigidity and placed at his side. His legs were treated the same. He was lifted and his neck placed on the back of a chair and his feet an another, thus suspending the rigid form in mid-air on two chairs. He remained thus for two minutes, and was then piled on the floor and rubbed back into arginstics. rubbed back into animation. He took a young colored boy and put him into a mesmerized state.

mesmerized state.

"Now," said he, "you will observe, gentlemen, that I have this boy completely under control, and I will make him do whatever I want. I will ask him if he desires a glassof wine and he will say he does. I have here a very rank sort of cod liver oil, which I shall make him drink and he will this he." him drink, and he will think he's drink-ing the finest Catawoa. Will any gen-tleman please take this oil to see that I am not fooling them. All good. That's right. Now George, do you want a glass of wine? Of course you do. Here George." And he made the negro toss off the glass of cod liver oil as airily as off the glass of cod liver ou as arriv as though it were the most pleasant drink imaginable. He then rabbed is hands across his eyes and brought him to, when the negro had become rather unwell and syinced a desire to throw up his job.

"Now, then, I'll take that taste away. said the mesmerist, and he passed both hands tenderly across the boy's black visage. He made him eat a portion of a tallow candle, under the impression that it was a stick of candy, and swallow a few tablespoonfuls of cayenne pepper, telling him it was sugar. Then came a truly wonderful performance. He put truly wonderful performance. He put the negro boy into a state of unconsciousness, and taking a common needle and thread, sewed up the boy's tongue, lips, check and ear in one web, never bringing a quiver to the lad or causing a drop of blood to flow. He pulled the thread through time and again and did some very fine tailoring on the black hide. When through he woke him up. Then put him to sleep again and asked him it he should repeat this performance, when the "coon" delightedly cried out "yes, massa." "How many stitches shall I use?" asked the mesmerist. "Four." The audience was satisfied, however, and requested that he "spare the hide." One old army officer declared that he

and requested that he "spare the hide." One old army officer declared that he had had occasion one time to examine the stomach of an ostrich and found bowlders, pieces of stone, metal and other queer substances therein, and had often heard of the digestive faculties of the billy goat, with its surprising fondness for tin cans and hoopskirts; but he had never seen such organs as those possessed by this negro lad. An attempt was made to have the mesmerist put the "coon" under his influence again and feed him with a few Patent Office reports, but it fell through. but it fell through.

After this show Johnson went into a

comatose state bent in a semi-circular position on the floor, and then gently rocked back and forth like a cradle. His ear was pierced with a needle and sewed through and through. The thread was drawn out, but not a drop of blood flowed. It seemed impossible to cause n tremor to pass over his form by any act of torture they could devise. When he tremor to pass over his form by any act of torture they could devise. When he was brought out of this state, which was always done by quick passes over the limbs, throwing of the current by snapping the fingers, then by repeating this on the face, he informed those present that he had mesmerized a patient at the Relievne Hosnitch in New York when Bellevue Hospital in New York, when a surgeon amputated a finger for a man and the latter felt no pain whatever. He offered to cause any one to be in a perfectly mesmerized state, but no one accepted the offer.

There was something decidedly wonderful in all he did and it puzzled thos present. One declared it simply a grea-control of the powers of the body, an that he was not mesmerized at all: while again, one of the veterans present thought it the fairest case of actual mes-merism that he had ever seen. During all the performance the young man seemed cool and self-possessed, and went at it in a singularly business-like way. The part that most impressed the spec-tators was where he threw the negro into a trance and sewed his cheek tongue trance and sewed his cheek and lips without causing any twitching of the flesh while doing so. If the affai was genuine, and there seems but little show for doubting it, Johnson possesses very wonderful mesmeric powers, as there has never been any yet found who could mesmerize thems

# How to Loosen a Tight Screw.

The London Builder says: "One of the most simple and readlest methods for loosening a rusted screw is to apply heat to the head of the screw. A s bar or rod of iron, flat at the end, if red-dened in the fire and applied for a couple or three minutes the head of the rusted screw, will, as soon as it heats the screw render its withdrawal as easy by the screw driver as if it was only a recently screw driver as if it was only a recently inserted screw. As there is a kitchen poker in every house, that instrument, if heated at its extremity, and applied for a few minutes to the head of the screw or screws, will do the required work of loosening, and an ordinary screw-driver will do the rest, without causing the least damage, trouble or vexation of spirit. In all work above the common kind, where it is necessary to use screws, and particularly in hinge the common kind, where it is necessary to use screws, and particularly in hinge work and mountings, fancy fastenings and appliances affixed to joinery or furniture work, we would advise the siling of screws or the dipping of their points in grease before driving them. This will render them more easy to drive and also to withdraw, and it will under the common of th and also to withdraw, and it will un-doubtedly retard for a longer time the action of rusting."

-A story comes from Canton, China of a woman who, to punish a female slave who had stolen some food, cut a slice from the girl's thigh and made her sook and eat it. Mr. Jerry Buster in Court.

The following report of a trial in a North Carolina court is condensed from a somewhat lengthy account published

North Carolina court is condensed from a somewhat lengthy account published in local papers:

In the mountain region of the State a man named John Foster was recently tried for assault and battery upon the person of William Truitt. The first witness was a one-eyed, rough-bearded man. He was lame. He lost his missing eye in a fight. This was his first appearance in a court-house, although he looked to be some sixty years of age. There seems to have been an irreverent admixture of the sacred and profane in the make-up of his name, which was Jeremiah Buster. As he stood amid the crowd a close observer might soon have discovered that the whole scene was new to him. When the prosecuting attorney called him to the witness-stand he limped around the railing of the bar and took his sent on the witness stand he limped sround the railing of the bar and took his sent on the stand. He gazed around him with a bewildered air, yet there was that in his demeanor which showed that he had not parted altogether with the self-assertion and independence characteristic of the dwellers in the mountains. He took in as much of the situation, perhaps as one wad man could be reasonable. he took in as much of the situation, per haps, as a one-eyed man could be reason-ably expected to do on his first appear-ance on the scene.

Prosecuting Attorney—"What is your name?"

name?"
Witness (ejecting a stream of tobaccojuice on the floor)—"Jeremiah Buster,
'Squire. They ginerally call me Jerry,
for short." Prosecuting Attorney-"Well, Mr.

Buster-Buster—""
Witness—Now, 'Squire, don't call me
Mr. Buster, ef you please, I'm sildom
called that, and—"
The Court—"Mr. Witness—"

The Court—"Mr. Witness—"
Witness—Now Jedge, jes' call me
Jerry, ef you please. I ain't used to
bein' called mister, and it sorter sounds
strange like. Jes' call—".

The District Attorney here arose and
said that he felt satisfied the witness did
not mean to commit a contempt of court,
but spoke thoughtlessly and from force
of habit. He hoped the Court would not
send witness to jail, at least at that time,
as he was the only person by whom the
State could prove the offense charged
against the defendant in the indictment,
and the trial would, therefore, be suspended. The Court replied: "If the
witness knew no better, it was time he witness knew no better, it was time he was learning, and he could not be broken too soon of a bad habit, if it had obtained such control over him as to cause him to

such control over him as to cause him to violate all propriety."

District Attorney—"That is all true, your Honor, but if the witness is sent to-jail now I shall be compelled to enter a nolle prosequi in the case and the trial must be suspended, as this is my only witness."

After some further difficulty in bring-

After some further difficulty in bringing the witness to the point, the examination proceeded.

District Attorney—"Jerry, were you
present in August last at Johnson's tanyard when a difficulty occurred between
the prisoner at the bar, John Foster, and
William Truitt? If so, tell about it in
your own way." your own way."

Witness-"Well, 'Squire, one night

winess—"Well, "squire, one ingit thar was a turrible storm passed thro' our nake of the woods and blowed down a big poplar in the corner of the horse lot and killed my speckled caf—" District Attorney—"Never mind about the calf."

Witness-"Well, 'Squire, I'll tell you. Ef that storm hadn't ter blowed down the tree on the caf and killed it, I wouldn't er skinned the caf, and ef I hadn't er skinned the caf I wouldn't er tuck its hide to the tan-yard, and ef I hadn't er tuck the hide to the tan-yard I wouldn't er bin thar—now would I?" District Attorney—"Well, I suppose

to bit thar—now would?

District Attorney—"Well, I suppose not. Go on."

I couldn't er seed nothin' to tell—now could I? You see, 'Squire, you didn't know what what I was a-coming at—now did yer?"

District Attorney—"Well, go on."

Witness—"Well, arter I skinned the caff kotch my old mare and carried the hide over to the tan-yard. When I got there I seed Jack Foster a-sittin' down by the rut of a tree and Bill Truitt were a talkin' to him."

District Attorney—"Well, what did I ruitt say to defendant Foster?"

Witness—"Well, 'Squire, you see when I rid up on my old mare, I seed Bill atalkin', but I couldn't hear a word he said, fur I wara hundred yards of when

day in your presence?"

Witness—"I do for a fac, 'Squire; nary fite that I seed."

District Attorney—"And have you told all you saw and heard on that oc-

aside, sir."
Counsel for Defense—"Wait a moment,
Jerry. I would like to ask you a question or two, You say defendant Foster
here didn't say a word when Truitt told him he was not an honest man?" Witness—"Never whimpered, 'Squire, leastways not that I hearn."

counsel for Defense—"And nover struck or offered to strike Truit!?"

Witness—"No, 'Squire, I didn't say that adzactly. I sed thar warn't no fight atween 'em that I seed."

Counsel for Defense—"Well, Foster didn't strike him, did he?"

Witness—"Well,

Witness—"Well, you may bet your bottom dollar, 'Squire, he did. After he breshed the dust offen the seat uv his britches, he hauled back with his fist and knocked Bill Truit as cold as a wedge, and nearly mauled the life outen him. I hallows in my coul he would have killed believe in my soul he would have killed him of it hadn't er been fur me pullin' av him offen him. Jack's as true grit ts ever cracked corn, and his daddy was

with smiles)— Well, what happened from pulled the defendant Truitt?"

well, Jack told him of he Winess—"Well, Jack told him et he didn't cl'ar outen them diggins and ef ever he sot eyes on him again he'd brake every bone in his dog-skin, and Bill atruck a dog trot, and I reckin he's runnin' till yit, fur I've never sot eyes on him sence."—The Continent.

#### A Kentucky Wild Man.

A Kentucky Wild Man.

Among the passengers the other night bound for New York from the west on the day express was a wild man, who occupied a seat in smoking car No. 153. He was accompanied by James Harvey and Raymond Boyd, his captors, both of whom belong in Paducah County, Kentucky. They had three second-class tickets to New York, which privileges them to three seats in the smoking-car of any first-class train. When the day express arrived at the Broad Street station, at eight o'clock, James Harvey ran down the platform into the restaurant and purchased a box of sardines and some sandwiches for the wild man's supper. His companion remained in the some sandwiches for the wild man's supper. His companion remained in the smoker in charge of the wild man. He was dressed in citizen's dress an I wore big cloth shoes. His hair reaches nearly to his waist and falls over his shoulders, completely covering his back; his beard as long and thick, while his eyebrows are much heavier than those of an ordinary human being. There is nothing imbecilie in the wild man's manners of actions. He can not talk, and seldom makes any sound whatever except a low actions. He can not talk, and seldom makes any sound whatever except a low howl like a leopard. His actions are as much like those of the hyena in the Zoological Garden as it is possible for anything in human form to be. Raymond Boyd, who seemed to have perfect control over the wild man, said his body was covered with coarse, brown hair as thick as the hair on a horse's hide. The palms of his hands looked like the naws. paims of his hands looked like the paws of a bear, and his finger-nails, which were over an inch long, resembled the

of a bear, and his finger-nails, which were over an inch long, resembled the claws of an eagle.

He was first seen in Paducah County thirteen years ago, and was known as "Mum, the Hermit," because whenever anyone accosted him all he would say was, "Mum's the word." Ho lived in an old pine hut in the woods for about five years, and was seldom seen by anyone. Finally he abandoned the hut and took up his abode in a cave under a ledge of rocks known as the "Lizard Rock." A little over six years ago two or three citizens of Paducah County, while out hunting, saw him running into his cave without a stitch of clothing on him. Three years ago it was discovered that a thick coat of hair had grown all over his body. Boyd and Harvey built a man-trap for him over three days before he entered it. He was not afraid of any bird or beast of prey, but ran terrified away from any human being who approached him. It took two days to accustom the man-beast to their presence. The tinkle of a small dinner-bell they used had a great influence over him. He watched the bell intently but

ence. The tinkle of a small dinner-bell they used had a great influence over him. He watched the bell intently but would not touch it.

Some time ago a farmer missed a ealf and two sheep, which had strayed off. They were tracked to "Mum's" cave; here all trace of them was lost, and it is supposed he devoured them. In his cave, which he had occupied for the last seven or eight years, Boyd and Harvey found the skeletons of small animals and the skins of over fifty snakes. Some of the skins of over fifty snakes. Some of the skins belonged to the most venomous species of reptiles. The floor of the cave was alive with red and green lizards, and hundreds of toads hopped about. The wild man ate the box of sar-dines voraciously and the two sand-wiches which were handed him were greedily pulled apart. He ate the ham and threw the bread away. Whenever a train passed on the opposite track he crouched down in the corner of the seat crouched down in the corner of the seat terror stricken. After the train passed he would put his hand to his ear and listen with a look of animal cunning stealing out of his restless eyes, like a panther about to pounce on its prey. Every time the engineer blew his whistle the wild man would grab the back of the seat with both hands and hold on until the whistle manered blowing. Boyd had a little its both hands and hold on until the whistle ceased blowing. Boyd had a little tin music-box which he manipulated with a crank. The one tune of 'Empty is the Cradle' was ground again and again to the great satisfaction of the ex-hermit, who sat and looked at it silently, but would not toneh it.

When Conductor Harry Smith took

talkin', but I couldn't hear a word ne said, fur I war a hundred yards off when I fus' see 'em."

District Attorney—Well, didn't you get near enough to hear anything that was said?"

We ness—"O yes, 'Squire."

We ness—"O yes, 'Squire."

Word ness—"O yes, 'Squire."

Word ness—"O yes, 'Squire."

When Conductor Harry Smun was caucht to tickets the wild man watched the punch intently until he heard it snap. Then he got down in the corner of the sat fairly shivering with fear, and set up a low how! supposing, evidently, that was said?"

District Attorney—"Well, after you go a low how! supposing, evidently, that gointing to the defendant) 'I want you to pay me the dollar you owe me."

District Attorney—"Well, was that all that was said?"

Witness—"O no, 'Squire, that warn't all."

District Attorney—"Well, was that all that was said?"

Witness—"O no, 'Squire, that warn't all."

District Attorney (impatiently)—
"Well, please go on; tell all that was said."

Witness—"Well, 'Squire, it 'peared'

Then he got down in the corner of the sat fairly shivering with fear, and set up a low how! supposing, evidently, that Conductor Smith was about to wing him. Boyd and Harvey said that the wal and that during the war he had been a sharp-shooter on Baid Mountain, and that shortly after the war he had murdered a whole family of settlers in the mountain and fiel. Both Boyd and Harvey appear like shrewd fellows, and expect to make a fortune out of their prize. Their great anxiety and fear is the said."

Then he got down in the corner of the sat fairly shivering with fear, and set up a low how! supposing, evidently, that Conductor Smith was about to wing him boyd and Harvey said that there was a story to the effect that the wild man had originally come from North Carolina, and that during the war he had been a sharp-shooter on Baid Mountain, and that shortly after the wal he got down in the corner of the sat fairly shivering with fear, and set up a low how! supposing, evidently, that Conductor Smith was about to wing him a fairly shivering with fear, and set up a low how! supposing, evidently, that Conductor Smith was about to wing him a fairly shivering with fear. "Well, please go on; tell all that was said."

Witness—'Well, 'Squire, it 'peared like Jack didn't pay the money, and Bill sed that Jack was not an honest man, and Jack ris up frum the rut uv the tree and breshed the dust offen the seat uv hrs britches."

Their great anxiety and fear is that the authorities will interfere with them and claim that the man is simply a lunatic and place him in some institution. They had the snake skins in a box in the baggage car, together with some other curiosities found in the cave. Boyd his britches."

Distric: Altorney—"What did Jack, as yon call him, sag?"

Wilness—"Never said a der—never said nuthin' at all."

District Altorney—"Well, tell us about the fight between them."

Wilness—"Thar worn't no fite atween 'em that I seed."

District Altorney—"Do you mean to say that there was no fight between I'ruitt and Foster at the tan-yard that day in your presence?"

Wilness—"I do for a fac. 'Sanire navy

## Robbed of Her Tresses

District Attorney—"And have you old all you saw and heard on that ocasion?"

Witness—"I think near about all, Squire."

District Attorney(disgustedly)—"Stand side, sir."

Connect for Defense—"Wait a moment her sixteen-year-old daughter. Miss Mary Smith, came down the stairs cry-ing that her hair had been ent off. It was only too true, and the long braid of rich and luxuriant black hair which had been the young girl's especial pride and the admiration of all who saw the tresses the admiration of all who saw the tresses was severed from her head and taken away. There were four persons in the house, and all of them are easily awakened: besides there was a watchdog in the kitchen, yet not a sound disturbed the family during the night. The thief had used chloroform to stupefy both Mrs. Smith and her daughter, who occupy the same room, and had cut off the locks close to the head, securing tresses over a yard long. How he managed to quint the does is a water. the locas close to the head, securing tresses over a yard long. How he man-aged to quiet the dog is a mystery. Sus-picion rests on a stranger who endeav-ored to sell Miss Smith a ring on the street, and who watched her closely.

A New Hampshire man says that store him."

—A New Hampshire man says that shore him."

—A New Hampshire man says that he drove forty miles the other day in him be drove forty miles the other day in him between the state without meeting a team.